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# INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY: Hungary

SUBJECT: The Ajka Aluminum Plant

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #

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**Management**

1. Since the beginning of 1956, the Ajka aluminum plant has been called the "Ajkai Timfoldgar es Aluminiumkohe". This name was given to the plant when it was given over to the Hungarian authorities by the former Hungarian-Soviet concern, Masobal, which was dissolved in the fall of 1955. The last Soviet engineer left the Ajka plant in January 1956.

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2. The plant is managed by the following men:

   a. Chief Manager Szandor Kaszodi [redacted] was a foreman in the plant before he became chief manager. He is a leading Communist and therefore was put into this top position.

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   b. Chief Engineer Gyula Szentivanyi [redacted] a well-trained expert in his field.

   c. Chief of the Personnel Section [FNU] Sztein [redacted] and a stubborn Communist.

   d. Engineer Szandor Petti [redacted] He returned in 1955 from the USSR where he received engineering training.

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**Production**

3. The Ajka aluminum plant was built in 1939 and was modernized after World War II. The processing in the Ajka plant differs from that of the Inota Plant. The Inota Plant is limited to processing alumina to aluminum while the Ajka plant is able to do all of the processing from bauxite to aluminum. The methods of production are similar to those of the Mosca Magyarovar and Inota plants except that the Ajka plant has rather outmoded installations. The electrolytic bath containers are small and have a capacity of about 400 to 450 kilograms each while the ones in the Inota plant have a capacity of about 800 to one thousand kilograms.

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4. In the spring of 1956, modernization of the electrolytic department was started with the intention of installing automatic filling devices for the baths replacing the present manual operating device. Up to May 1956, only two of the baths had been installed with automatic filling devices.

5. The Ajka aluminum plant produces 16 thousand tons of aluminum a year.

Employees/Workers' Settlement

6. There are three thousand workers employed at the plant which operates on three shifts. The workers were recruited from surrounding areas of Ajka and from distant areas. There is a large modern workers' settlement between Ajka and Berend. The workers' settlement is still being enlarged. The settlement is made up largely of apartment buildings, but there are also some workers' hotels and a hospital included in the development. A similar development for workers is under construction on the southern side of the railway line east of the village of Bode. This development is to be used by workers from the aluminum plant and by employees of the Ajka power plant.

Ajka Power Plant

7. The Ajka power plant is adjacent to the Ajka aluminum plant. Both plants are on the southern side of the railway line in the triangle formed by the main railway line and the coal line leading to Csingervolgy. Both plants have railway branch-offs leading to the main line. The power plant employs 200 workers, some of whom operate the plant, and the rest are working on enlarging the plant. A new addition is being constructed adjacent to the main hall of the plant.

Communication Lines

8. The railway line between Ajka and Halimba which was built after World War II has been rerouted to avoid the new workers' settlement between Ajka and Berend. This railroad connects the Ajka aluminum plant and the Ajka power plant with the bauxite mines in Halimba and with the coal mines located west of Padrag. This line is the main supply line for raw materials, and it is also used for passenger service during the rush hours of the mornings and evenings. The railroad line between Ajka and the Csingervolgy coal mines is used exclusively by freight trains.

9. The highway between Ajka and Halimba via Padrag was improved after World War II and the highway has been extended from Bode to Ajka-Rendek. This new highway is mainly used by workers of the Ajka area.

Glass Industry in Ajka

10. In addition to the Ajka aluminum plant and the Ajka power plant, there is also a glass factory in Ajka which was enlarged after World War II and employs 150 to 200 workers.

Enclosure (A) Layout of the Ajka aluminum plant and the Ajka power plant.

Enclosure (B) Legend to plant layouts.

Enclosure A

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Layout of the Ajka Aluminum Plant and the Ajka Power Plant:

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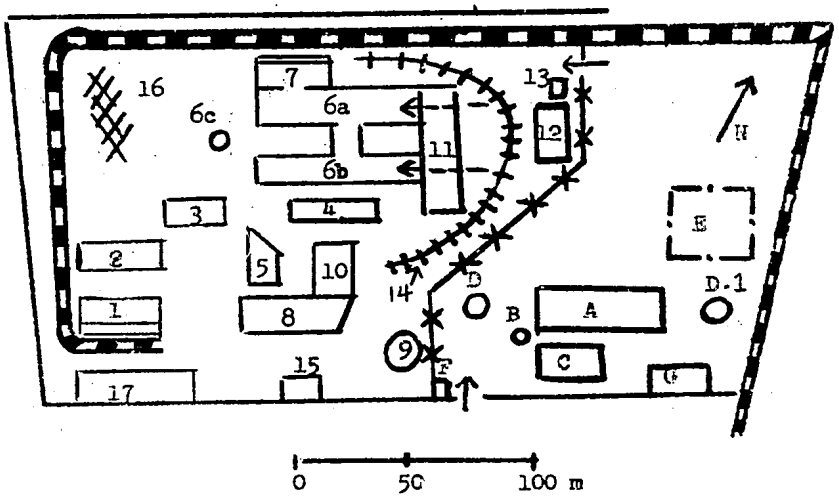


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LEGENDS

I Ajka Aluminum Plant

1. Covered loading ramps and warehouses for raw bauxite

2. Grinding installations for breaking up of bauxite-ore into small pieces of gravel; from this installation the bauxite gravel is delivered by means of tubes to the next department

3. Lixiviation section with about 20 various containers; from this section the "mud" is pumped into the so-called mixing room

4. Mixing room from where pink mud is sent through pipes to the alumina department

5. Alumina department where the mud is processed into a white powder which is sent to the electrolytic halls

6. (a) and (b) - Electrolytic departments, each equipped with 50 baths

   (c) Chimney, used for ventilation, 124 m high

7. Electrolytic oven hall for remelting aluminum and forming it into bars; this building is located near the loading ramps close to the main railway line

8. Main transformer house supplied with a two thousand V current by the neighboring power plant.

9. Cooling and water tower, about 90 m high and 30 m in diameter, constructed in 1955/56

10. Mechanical repair workshop

11. A long three-story building, adjacent to the electrolytic halls, where administrative offices, laboratories and an electric repair workshop are located; in the cellar there is a workers' cloakroom and shower rooms

12. Garages for electric industrial trucks and an accumulator loading station

13. Checking point near the main entrance; a small red cross station, the workers' cafeteria and a car garage are located in the same building

14. Narrow-gauge railway connecting the plant's courtyard with the loading ramps

15. Small workers' cafeteria

16. Dump for scraps which are used for the construction of roads in the area around Ajka

17. Extensive barracks accommodating the construction offices engaged in the enlarging and modernization of the aluminum and power plants; this section employs about 100 workers

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II Ajka Power Plant

A. Main hall, housing the offices of the power plant

B. Chimney

C. Boiler house with seven boilers, one of them specially adapted to burn pulverized coal

D. and D.1 - Two cooling towers

E. Transformer installation which supplies power to the aluminum plant; high-tension lines extend from here to the north to Inota, to the east to Csingervolgy and south to Padrag and Halimba

F. Main entrance

G. Culture house reserved for employees of the power plant.

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